

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In The Name Of ALLAH

The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful



# Armed Forces College of Medicine AFCM



# **Drugs used to treat allergic rhinitis**

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# INTENDED LEARNING OBJECTIVES (ILO)



**By the end of this lecture the student**

**will be able to:**

1. ~~Classify the drugs used in treatment of~~  
allergic rhinitis
2. Explain the mechanism of action, clinical uses  
and the most important adverse effects of  
drugs used in treatment of allergic rhinitis

# Allergic Rhinitis

- **Allergic Rhinitis** is characterized by sneezing, itchy nose/eyes, watery rhinorrhea, nasal congestion, and sometimes, a nonproductive cough.

# Allergic Rhinitis

- An attack may be **precipitated by inhalation of an allergen** (such as dust, pollen, or animal dander).
- The **foreign material interacts with mast cells** coated with IgE generated in response to a previous allergen exposure.
- The **mast cells release mediators**, such as histamine, leukotrienes, and chemotactic factors that **promote mucosal thickening** from edema and cellular infiltration.

# Drugs used in allergic rhinitis

## First line drugs

**Antihistamines and/or intranasal corticosteroids.**

**are preferred therapies for allergic rhinitis.**

## Others:

- **$\alpha$ -adrenergic agonists**
- **Intranasal cromolyn (for prophylaxis)**
- **LT antagonists (for prophylaxis)**

# Antihistamines (H1-receptor blockers)

- Useful for the management of symptoms of allergic rhinitis caused by histamine release (sneezing, watery rhinorrhea, itchy eyes/nose).
- They are more effective for prevention of symptoms, rather than treatment once symptoms have begun.
- Ophthalmic and nasal antihistamine drops



- First-generation antihistamines, such as diphenhydramine and chlorpheniramine, are usually not preferred due to adverse effects, such as sedation, performance impairment, and other anticholinergic effects
- The second-generation antihistamines (loratadine) are

# Steroids for allergic rhinitis

- **Beclomethasone, fluticasone.**
- **Nasal spray**
- **To avoid systemic absorption, patients should be instructed not to inhale deeply**

# Steroids for allergic rhinitis

- Side effects:

- 1) Nasal irritation,
- 2) Sore throat,
- 3) Nosebleed
- 4) **Rarely** candidiasis

**Which of the following drugs is considered first line in the treatment of allergic rhinitis ?**

- a) Salmeterol
- b) Beclomethasone
- c) Phenylephrine
- d) Cromolyn
- e) Montelukast

# $\alpha$ -Adrenergic agonists

- **Short-acting**  $\alpha$ -adrenergic agonists “nasal decongestants” such as phenylephrine, constrict dilated arterioles in the nasal mucosa and reduce airway resistance.
- Aerosol □ rapid onset of action & few systemic effects.

- $\alpha$ -adrenergic agonist intranasal formulations:

- Not used longer than 3 days due to :  
the risk of rebound nasal congestion

(i.e have no place in the long-term treatment)

- Administration of **Oral  $\alpha$ -adrenergic**

**Which of the following drugs could not be used more than 3 days in the treatment of allergic rhinitis attack ?**

- a) Salmeterol
- b) Phenylephrine
- c) Beclomethasone
- d) Cromolyn
- e) Montelukast

# Key points summary

## ➤ Antihistamines:

- 1st generation: **NOT preferred** due to adverse effects
- 2nd generation (e.g Loratadine): **better tolerated.**
- Dosage forms used: **Ophthalmic and nasal antihistamine drops**

## ➤ Corticosteroids:

- Beclomethasone, fluticasone.
- Nasal spray

## ➤ $\alpha$ -Adrenergic agonists: **NOT more than 3 days** → **rebound nasal congestion**

- “nasal decongestants” such as phenylephrine [**no place** in the **long-term** treatment]
- Aerosol → rapid onset of action & few systemic effects.
- constrict dilated arterioles in the nasal mucosa and reduce airway resistance.
- Administration of Oral  $\alpha$ -adrenergic agonist formulations:
  - results in a longer duration of action but also increased systemic side effects.



## SUGGESTED TEXTBOOKS



1. Whalen, K., Finkel, R., & Panavelil, T. A. (2018) Lippincott's Illustrated Reviews: Pharmacology (7<sup>th</sup> edition.). Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer
2. Katzung BG, Trevor AJ. (2018). Basic & Clinical Pharmacology (14<sup>th</sup> edition) New York: McGraw-Hill Medical.

